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**SECTION I****MOBILIZATION PURPOSE AND PLANNING****1-1 National Strategic Direction**

1. The end of the Cold War has resulted in a reworking of the national security and military strategies, the essential foundations of which are:

a. Strategic Deterrence and Defense. Deterring a nuclear attack remains the number one defense priority of the United States. A growing priority is to provide a defense system against limited nuclear attacks, a mission in which the Navy will have a major role.

b. Forward Presence. Multiple forms of forward deployments, pre-positioning/rigged equipment and supplies, governmental and military visits, shows of force, multinational training exercises, and military-to-military relations/exchanges are required to maintain a positive influence in distant regions of the world.

c. Crisis Response. If our best deterrent efforts fail, the Navy must be able to respond quickly and effectively to meet a wide variety of potential adversaries who may possess a full range of modern weapons.

d. Reconstitution. Beyond the crisis-response capabilities provided by active and reserve forces, we must have the ability to generate additional forces should a global threat emerge. The Navy must be able to build a credible defense by generating required forces and equipment faster than any potential opponent can generate an overwhelming offense. We must pay particular attention to the ability to activate the industrial base on a large scale.

**1-2 Power Projection**

1. The Navy performs its missions within the context of the national security and military strategies. One of the key strategic principles of the national security and military strategy is crisis response through power projection. Power projection is the ability of the United States to apply all or some of the elements of national power (political, economic, informational, military) against potential adversaries.

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2. Credible power projection rests, among other things, on our ability to deploy forces rapidly to perform missions spanning the continuum of military operations. Force projection is the capability to:

a. Activate, mobilize, deploy, and sustain the employed force.

b. Re-deploy military forces from the forward area back to the Continental United States (CONUS) for demobilization when appropriate or to other locations to support the continuum of military operations, and to CONUS.

3. Force projection is specifically the military component of power projection. A highly credible Navy force projection capability will contribute significantly to deterrence and the overall national military strategy.

### **1-3 Joint Strategic Planning System**

1. At the national level, military planning is conducted within the framework of the Joint Strategic Planning System (JSPS). The JSPS establishes the administrative framework for the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) to advise the National Command Authorities (NCA) and provide strategic direction to the combatant commanders. JSPS also considers the projected force contributions of our allies.

2. The National Security Act of 1947 charges CJCS with preparing strategic plans and providing for the strategic direction of the Armed Forces within the JSPS framework.

3. Joint strategic planning begins the process which creates the forces whose capabilities form the basis for theater operation plans. It ends with planning guidance for the Commanders in Chiefs (CINCs) to help develop strategic and contingency plans. JSPS constitutes a continuing process in which each document, program, or plan is an outgrowth of preceding cycles and formulated material, whose development proceeds concurrently.

4. The Chief of Naval Operations Staff supports the Chief of Naval Operations (CNO) in his role as a member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) by performing analyses and providing input to the JSPS. Furthermore, the Navy fully participates in the planning phase of the Department of Defense (DoD) Planning, Programming, and Budgeting System (PPBS), through the Secretary of the Navy (SECNAV), by planning efforts that support development of the defense guidance.

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#### 1-4 Overview of the Joint Planning Process

1. Planning for war begins by assessing military threats to national security and the requirements for military forces to counter them. Biennially, Secretary of Defense (SECDEF) announces strategic concepts and objectives and provides planning guidance.
2. JCS refines SECDEF guidance by the JSPS. JCS uses this formal means to furnish strategic plans and direction to the Armed Forces. Within this system, the Joint Strategic Planning Document (JSPD) and the Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan (JSCP) provide strategic guidance, contingency tasking, and major combat force listings and availability dates for Unified and Specified commanders' planning. The JSCP provides JCS guidance to the CINCs and the military services. The JSCP, a short-range, capabilities-based plan prepared by the JCS, serves as the primary basis for global and regional war plan development. The Navy augments this planning guidance through support force allocations as defined in OPNAVINST S3061.1D, the Navy Capabilities and Mobilization Plan (NCMP).
3. The Joint Operation Planning and Execution System (JOPES) establishes policies and procedures for the development and approval of Operation Plans (OPLANs) by the Unified Commanders, JCS and the Services. For JOPES purposes, the level of mobilization planning assumed for operational and contingency planning will be that specified by the appropriate authority in the tasking document. For all JOPES scenarios, Navy will employ Joint doctrines and procedures, where established, for execution. JOPES employs an electronic data processing system encompassing personnel, procedures, directives, and communication systems supporting the deployment and re-deployment of forces. It supports the integrated planning and command and control, mobilization, deployment, employment, sustainment, and redeployment activities using an improved information system.
4. There are two basic types of conflict: nuclear and conventional. Implementing nuclear or conventional forces requires different force levels. Manpower mobilization is primarily associated with conventional forces.
5. The Time-Phased Force Deployment Data (TPFDD) computer file is an all-Service, time-phased listing of units, material, non-unit personnel, and transportation required to support each OPLAN. The focus of the war planning process is the development of OPLANs with an associated TPFDD. The TPFDD provides specific requirements for developing specific mobilization plans. Periodically and interactively the JCS and the Services review, refine and update the various TPFDDs.

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## **1-5 Overview of the Mobilization Planning Process**

1. The focus of Navy mobilization planning is to provide the forces and resources required to support various OPLANs. Thus, mobilization planning is an integral element of wartime planning.

2. To aid the Services in developing mobilization plans, JCS issued JCS Publication 4-05, "Mobilization Planning." JCS Pub 4-05 identifies responsibilities and procedures for mobilization planning and the interface of this planning with deployment planning for OPLANs requiring Presidential Selected Reserve Call-up (PSRC) or mobilization. Additionally, this publication requires each Service to prepare mobilization plans, identify major mobilization forces, identify major equipment shortfalls, and resolve deficiencies.

3. Department of Defense Directive (DODD) 3020.36 of 2 November 1988, the DoD Master Mobilization Plan (MMP), further prescribes policy and responsibilities within DoD guiding the "who" and "what" of mobilization planning. The MMP specifies major actions and coordination required by each of the services.

4. OPNAVINST S3061.1D, identifies and apportions, for planning purposes, the Navy support forces necessary to enhance and sustain those major Navy combatant forces in the JCSP. It also provides priorities and guidance for the apportionment of combat support forces to meet various contingencies. Echelon 2 and other directed commands' Manpower Mobilization and Support Plans (MMSPs) address the proper range and depth of support required for various levels of personnel mobilization.

## **1-6 Summary**

1. The Navy actively participates in the changing environment and the resultant national military strategy. We cannot over emphasize the importance of efficiently planning and executing the activation, mobilization, demobilization, and deactivation processes necessary to support the combatant commanders operational plan.